WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

Business Notice.

Washistory, sacress of the following the following and a post of the foregoing natice is not jutended to include any agents or collect that we now employ or have hereisters comployed in this city, hereis only who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 29—41

LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

It would seem from the telegraphic announce in another column, that the laying of the Atlantic cable has been successfully accomplished, and that the greatest and boldest project of the age has been finally achieved. A girdle has been put upon the ocean, and a constant stream of intelligence, rapid as lightning, swift as thought itself, will soon connect the two continents with each other. Since the discovery by Columbus, there has been no attempt of man so audacious, no project of science so bold, and no event in history so important, as that which we chronicle this morning. The mind can hardly realize the fact of a means of instantaneous communica tion having been established between two worlds. so long unknown to each other, separated by waters so vast and by perils of transit so prodigious and proverbially formidable.

The presumption of Xerxes when he undertook to chain the sea, and lashed it with thongs when it refused to be bound by his shackles; or of Canate, attempt to span the ocean with a cable; and from the presumption of ignorance than in confidently projecting, in perseveringly prosecuting, and triumphantly accomplishing this most stupendous of ita midertakines.

VINDICATION OF OUR POSITION ON THE RIGHT

The last arrival from England has brought an ac count of a short debate in the House of Commons touching the claim of visitation in which Mr. Disracii is reported to have said that the "government of the United States had made a friendly everture that the British government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration which should accomplish all the objects both governments have in view, namely, to put down the slave trade, without producing misunderstandings."

It is probable that the remarks of Mr. Disraeli upon this occasion were imperfectly reported, as the communications which have passed between the two governments do not bear out this reference to them. The facts are briefly these : When the English cabinet repudiated the claim of a right to search or visit our vessels, and abandoned the practice, they suggested at the same time to our government that great abuses might take place from the assumption of our flag by vessels not entitled to it, and proposed that some plan should be agreed upon by which the nationality of vessels might be verified, and thus these abuses prevented. They stated, at the same time, that the French government had proposed, with this view, that a boat should be permitted to come alongside the vessels, but should not enter unless allowed to do so. And our government was invited to propose some plan which would be acceptable to us, and at the same time provide for an adequate verification

To this proposition it was answered, that the American government saw great difficulty in the way of reconciling any examination with that entire immunity of our vessels, which was so dear to the American people, and had no proposition to make upon the subject. But it was added, that if the British government would submit any project for that purpose, it would be fully considered by the government of the United States. This is all that has passed upon the subject, and here the matter

The Intelligencer of yesterday morning expressed to whether the British government "has finally and forever abandoned the cherished ground on which it predicates the moral necessity of the right in question, when exercised in behalf of what it called the police of the seas." As the Intelligence admits that the British government has, for the pres ent, abandoned the practice of visiting our vessels for the purpose of identifying their nationality, any theoretical views become of little practical importance Still the subject is interesting and the case should b fully known. The claim of a right to visit our ship with a view to ascertain their national characte has been fully and completely abandoned, and a distinctly as language admits. This measure was adopted upon the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, announced in Parliament, proclaimed in the public journals, discussed through England, and officially made known to our government. In the very debate first referred to by the Intelligence it is distinctly admitted and defended by Lord Malmesbury, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by whom the matter was arranged The Intelligencer refers to some remarks of Mr. Disraeli at that time, in which he would appear to deny that this measure had been taken. We hav not that speech to advert to; but it will be found on examination that Mr. Disraeli never made the asser

There is some mistake upon this point. The re port is either inaccurate, or the reference made by the Intelligencer, in the parenthesis, to the right of visit is a misapprehension. It is utterly impossible that an English statesman should have taken such a position, contradicted by his colleague in the House of Lords, and by the most solemn and public de larations, as well as by communications with another government. Mr. Disraeli did not thus stultify himself. And Lord Malmesbury also says upon that occasion that the government of France has taken the same grounds we have, and would not suffer their vessels to be detained. This matter lies within a narrow compass. The right to examine our vessels for the purpose of ascertaining their national character has been unreservedly abandoned. The Bri ish government, as we have stated, now ask ou government to agree upon some plan by which our flag may be verified and the anticipated abuses prevent ed. Lord Malmesbury evidently thinks, and rightly, that what the French propose-to wit, suffering a boat to come alongside merely-will be of very lit-

plan upon this subject, that conventional arrangement will settle this point. But for ourselves we service; and not a single one of those miserable have very little confidence in such a result. If it musketoons with which Col. Steptoe ventured into does not take place, the parties will occupy their re- the Indian country, and which are the most ineffectspective positions under the law of nations, that ive weapon ever known in any service, will be left neither of them has the right to enter by force the in the hands of the troops. lated, it will be an act of trespass for which the government doing the injury will be responsible, and for which the government injured may require such redress as it thinks just; and this is all that can be

said in any case of national injury. One remark may not be misapplied. The present British government have active, able, and experienced opponents, watching them and seeking at all nes to convict them of errors, and to remove them The clear surrender of a long-cherished and longenforced principle is a new fact in the history of the foreign intercourse of England. It provokes unfavorable animadversion and is offensive to the na tional pride. The British ministry have to defend themselves in both houses of Parliament, and desire of course, to make the best of the case. Many things are said in the heat of debate which are merely onesided, and give a very imperfect view of the matter. They are to be taken with many grains of allowance. The true position of England is to be tested by other and better-considered proceedings by the written declarations of the cabinet. An instance illustrative of this is shown by Mr. Disraeli's remark. He says. speaking of the action of the English and American governments, that there had been some communication between them respecting the alleged acts of when he forbade the tide to rise in his presence. British cruisers, and that the communications are does not seem more preposterous than this modern now in abevance (that is, under consideration, awaiting proofs) as to whether damages had been suffered, none of its feats does science rise more sublime over | and to what amount, and that during such abeyance endeavors will be made to come to some agreement as to the visitation of vessels. All this is true, but it is far from being the whole truth. The remon strance to the British government against this right of visitation contained in Gen. Cass's letter to Lord Napier of April 10 is not noticed here at all. That letter calls for no damages, but discusses a great principle. The demands for damages and redress were contained in subsequent letters, written after the forcible search of our vessels had taken place. But the demand for the abandonment of the principle is not alteged to be in abeyance, nor could it be, for it had been conceded as Mr. Disraeli well know and had thus passed from the category of national complaints, no longer in existence or abeyance.

OUR INDIAN POLICY ON THE PACIFIC.

Since the expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the acific, early in the century, the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains have been remarkable among the red men of North America for their superior intelgence and warlike spirit. Until recent years our government has had but few relations with them of any sort; and their knowledge of the whites has been derived altogether from their dealings with the igents of the Hudson Bay Company in the British rovinces, and with a few individual traders on the Columbia river from the United States. The policy of these traders has been that of peace and concession, and the Indian has been encouraged, by the whole course of these dealings with the white man, to believe that he is as unused and incompetent as he is averse to war. We do not recollect that the Indian of the Pacific has had a single lesson of the white man's prowess in war, and of the terror he can inspire in exacting vengeance for wrong. The white man has rather retreated before him than advanced upon him; and large regions of northern Mexico, nce the abode of civilization and of a dense and thriving population, have been desolated by the neursions of the war like Apaches. The whites have scarcely ever made a formidable and successful resistance to outbreaks from the Indians of the Pacific, except in the war in Oregon a few years ago; and here the whites rather aimed at protecting themselves from the attacks of the savage than ventured upon an aggressive war to strike terror into his

The hostile news from the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, which we are now receiving, is not surprising. They are the most warlike Indians on the continent. They have never felt the power of our government. They are puffed up with an inordinate opinion of their own prowess, and of the imbecility of the whites; and they are exasperated and alarmed at the tide of immigration which is filling up their country. They are persuaded that they will have to strike a terrible blow to preserve their country from these incursions, and that the present is the day and the hour for the blow. Their ng intercourse with the traders on the Columbia civer and in the British possessions has supplied them with arms and familiarized them with their use, and it is said that they can bring into the field two thousand warriors, supplied with fire-arms, and exert in the use of them

The true policy for government to adopt towards them is plain. Temporizing measures, and persuasions to peace and amity, are not the expedients we should resort to in the contest: These will only enourage them in their vain opinion of themselves and contempt for us. Our first measures sould be of the opposite character. The cowardly assault upon Col. Steptoe's command should be punished with severity; and a most vigorous and sustained ampaign should be inaugurated against them, which should not be remitted in the least until overtures ame from themselves. Then, and not till then, will he the time for pacific propositions and pecuniary perguasives. They will never agree to a genuine eace in good faith until they shall have experienced the force of our military power. One sound drubbing from our army will insure a peace for a century, while treaties and annuities of money can only purchase it from year to year. To negotiate with. and to subsidize the Indians before we whip them well, is only to keep our Indian difficulties on the Pacific constantly in a state of fermentation. To each them in a single energetic campaign the power of our military arm and their utter impotency to resist our authority, will do more than a hundred treaties of amity and millions of subsidy, to establish a

We are persuaded that our government enterts views like these, and is fully impressed with the neessity and expediency of an energetic campaign against the Indians in the two Territories of the Paific. We understand that orders have issued which are concentrating a body of troops in the Indian tle service. Should the United States agree to any country some two thousand strong. They will be

policy of peace.

equipped with the most effective arms known to the vessels of the other, under any circumstances what commenced at once, and prosecuted in a series of ever. If, after that, the immunity of a vessel is vio- rapid movements and vigorous measures; and will be continued through the winter, as that is the season in which the war can be made most harassing and effective against the savages.

It is also in anticipation, we believe, to send Gen. Harney to the department of the Pacific, to take ommand of operations in that quarter, being as he is, thoroughly conversant with Indian warfare, and prone to make thorough work of what he undertakes. If this purpose should be carried into effect, and if the contemplated campaign should be vigorously prosecuted through the fall and winter, we dare predict that we shall have, at comparatively little cost, as the result by the spring or summer, a peace which will be enduring and lasting, which will not require to be patched up by repeated freaties and heavy subsidies, and which will not be liable to be reopened from time to time by Indian wars, in the repressing of which volunteers from the white settlements will have to engage-running up heavy accounts against the government by doing so, like that of the six millions now pending before Congress as due to the white residents, for the last Oregon war.

THE REPUBLICANS IN NEW YORK.

The Herald speaks discouragingly of the prospects of the republicans in the Empire State. Alluding to the opening canvass in Missouri, the defeat of Mr. Blair, the son of the Complete Witness, and the triumph of the democracy in Kentucky, naturally enough looking at affairs at home, the Herald of yesterday says:

"We answer that never was the Seward party in this State in a more broken-down and unpromising position of decay and disruption than at this very day; and that the prospect of a fusion of the Seward trapublicans, the Fillmore know-nothings, and the temperance and freedom men' upon any ticket or any platform is exceedingly bad. In short, from all present appearances, such are the divisions and demoralizations among our opposition cliques and fac-tions that if the democrats do not secure a majority of the New York members to the next Congress the failure will be altogether due to their own folly and

We trust there will be no intervening "folly and stupidity" to prevent the complete success of our tickets at the fall elections in New York. The elements are such in that State-the democracy so nearly unanimous in support of the existing organiration—that to anticipate intestine quarrels is to anticipate treachery and rebellion. We desire to make one suggestion at this point to our democratic friends in the Empire State. They should frown down all attempts to bring forward at this stage of affairs any candidate for the presidency in 1860, and concentrate all efforts to the support of local nominations. It is hardly conceivable that there are any silly people weak and wicked enough at the present moment thus to throw a fire-brand into the party : but it must be remembered that folly is always in advance in such matters.

ELECTION NEWS.

Only partial returns of the elections in Missouri and Kentucky on Monday last have yet reached us. The election of J. R. Barret over F. P. Blair, jr., is confirmed. The figures are as yet incomplete, but foot up so far as follows : Barret, Dem., 6,718 ; Blair, B. R., 6,122 ; Breckinridge, Amer., 5,289. The vote was an exceedingly large one, and it is estimated that complete returns will show a majority for Barret of 700 or over. The whole democratic ticket in St. Louis is elected by 500 majority. At the last election the vote stood-Blair, 6.035 : Ke nett, Amer., 5,549; Reynolds, dem., 2,181.

In the 2d Congressional district, in which Hon. Thos.

Anderson was a candidate for re-election, the follow ing majorities are reported for him: Marion county, 206 Pike, 107; Ralls, 200; Calaway, from 800 to 1,000. Mr. Anderson was elected two years ago as an American, but was sustained generally for re-election by the democracy of his district on the ground of an approval of his course in Congress during the last session, especially on the Lecompton question. The democrats had refused to make a party nomination, but late in the canvass a democrat appeared in the field as an independent candidate.

an be scarcely a doubt of Mr. Anderson's re-election In the fifth district Hon. S. H. Woodson was running on the same issue as Mr. Anderson in the second, with however, two competitors. The only returns received are from Cooper county, in which Woodson receives 250 majority over both the other candidates; and from Cole ounty, giving J. W. Reid (independent Lecompton dem

ocrat) 550 majority over Woodson Gardenhire has been defeated for the legislature from Cole county by 257 majority. He was some time since chosen mayor of Jefferson City as an emancipationist, and, his election was halled by the abolition party genrally as an assurance of the speedy abolition of slavery throughout the State of Missouri. The defeat of Blai and Gardenhire exposes the fullacy of these hones.

The partial returns from Kentucky admit of no doubt of the success of Revill, democratic candidate for clerk of the court of appeals. In Campbell county he has a majority of 483, and a majority in Kenton county. In Newport, Hawkins, ind. whig, was elected mayor by 284 over two democrats, but all the rest of the democratic ticket was successful, and for clerk of court of appenls. elected by general ticket,) their gain is 97 on the presidential vote. The democrats also carried Covington by majorities ranging from 73 to 360. The American majority for clerk in Lexington is 106, but several candidates on the democratic ticket have majorities there. The returns indicate that the State has gone for the democrats. Buchanan's unjority was 6,118.

A single despatch embraces all the returns as yet re seived from Kansas. No opinion can be formed of the result of the vote on the English proposition from these figures; but its defeat may be set down as probable.

The election in North Carolina took place yesterda We anticipate the election of Judge Ellis as Governor, over McRae, opposition, by 20,000 majority, or perhaps ven more. Col. W. W. Avery, democrat, will be elected to Congress in the eighth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Clingman's transfer to the Senate. Legislature will also doubtless be largely democratic

By last evening's southern mail we received New Orans papers of Sunday morning last. Time between that city and Washington, four days and eight hours.

The democratic State convention of New York will be held at Syracuse on the 15th day of September next.

The Hanyser in England.—A London letter under date of July 20, says: "The harvest is now commencing in the south of England under the most favorable auspices, and le the course of a fortnight it will be general in all parts of the country. The prospect of the yield is very good and with the certainty of its being secured much before the average period, there is great confidence that we shall enjoy another year of abundance. The consequence is that the slight rise which has been taking place during the rather unactified weather of the past week or two has been entirely lost, a reaction equal to 6 cents per bushel having yesterday been submitted to in the London Market."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,

nccess of the Atlantic Cable---The Niaga-ra at Trinity Bay---Letter from Cyrus W. Field---Excitement at Philadelphia--The President receives the News. Sr. Jony's, (N. F.,) Aug, 5.—The Atlantic cable has probably been successfully haid. The Niagara arrived at Trinity Bay yesterday. The cable will be landed to-day.

The signals were perfect throughout. LETTER FROM MR. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5.—The Atlantic telegraph flect sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th of July, and met in mid-ocean on the 28th. They made one splice on the 29th at 1, p. m., and then separated—the Agamemnon and Valorous being bound to Valencia, and the Nagara and Gorgon for this place, where we arrived residence and the color will be leaded to day.

esterday, and the cable will be landed to-day.

The cable laid is 1,998 nautical, or 1,950 statute miles ong, from the telegraph house here (at Bull's Bay) to be head of Valencia harbor, and is laid for more than two-thirds of that distance in water over two miles deep. The cable was payed out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara, and the electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect. The machinery for paying out the cable worked ost satisfactorily, and was not stopped for a single mo

Captain Hudson, Messra. Everett and Woodhouse, er gineers and electricians, the officers of the ship, and, in fact, every man on board the fleet, exerted themselves to the utmost to make the expedition successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence they succeeded.

After the end of the cable is builed, and connected

with the land lines, the Niagara will discharge some car-go belonging to the Telegraph Company, go to St. John's for coal, and then proceed at once to New York. CYRUS W. FIELD. York.

PUBLIC FEELING REGARDING THE SECCESS OF THE CABLE.

Philadelphia, August 5th.—The announcement of the successful issue of the cable enterprise created the greatest excitement here. It was at first believed to be a hoax, especially by the wiscacres who prophesied a failure from the beginning. The bulletin-boards were crowded, extras were published, and there was great public rejoicing. Son., however, are still in doubt, asserting that the Niagara could not have made the run from mid-ocean to the shore since the 29th. Others fear some calamity will yet occur in landing the ends. There is great anxiety to ow whether the Agamemnon has arrived at Valencia RECEPTION OF THE NEWS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5 .- The President, at Bedford eceived the first intimation of the success of the Cable nterprise through the agency of the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Cyrus W. Field's message to

TRINITY BAY, August 5th. To the PRESIDENT of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable, on boar the U. S. frigate Niagara and H. B. M. steamship Aga-memnon, was joined in mid-ocean on July 29th, and has been successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are occurs successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines Queen Victoria will send a message to you. The cable will then be kept free until after your reply has been transmitted.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

CYRUS W. FIELD

REJOICINGS AT HARRISBURG.

Harmseung, Aug. 5.—There was great rejoicing here on the announcement of the arrival of the cable fleet at Trinity Bay. The Old State House bell was rung as well as all those on the churches and railroad depot. THE TELEGRAPH IN THE SOUTH.

Augusta, Aug. 5.—The news of the success of the cable fleet from every portion of the South, as far as heard from, causes unbounded gratification.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE NORTH.

New York, Aug. 5 .- There is unexampled sensation here at the receipt of the news from Trinity Bay. The American and House telegraph offices will be illuminated morrow night.
 A universal satisfaction is felt at Montreal, Quebec, ad throughout the provinces, at the union with the

At Worcester a salute of 100 guns will be fired to-

Later from the Missouri Election.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 5.—The following returns have been seried from the second congressional district: Anderreceived from the second congressional district: Anderson's majorities—St. Charles county, 267; Audrain, 187 Montgomery county, 92; Boone, 800. Fifth district: Reid's majorities—Jackson county, 300; Moniteau, 40; Woodson's majorities—Lafayette county, 642; Saline,

| The Kansas Election. | |
|---|----|
| LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 2.—In this city the vote on "English" bill resulted as follows: | th |
| For the Bill | F |
| Against the Bill | 36 |
| In the Kickapoo precinct the vote stood thus- | |
| For the Bill 90 | |
| . Against the Bill | |
| | |
| New York Balliles Namination of Counit & | |

Syracuse, Aug. 4.—The "Liberty party"

ALBIANY, Aug. 4 .- The Democratic State Central Com-

nsuing years.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—The Utah mail contains but little of importance. Order and quiet were restored throughout Utah. The Mormons had the appearance of being highly pleased with the Territorial officers. The peace commissioners are on their route for home. The rivers were still high, and the Indians all quiet.

Commercial Affairs at New Orleans--More New Cotton Arrived.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week were only 2,100 bales. The stock on hand is calculated at 41,000 bales. Total increase in the receipts at all the ports to date, 153,000 bales. The receipts of the new crop thus far amounts to five bales. Freights to Liverpool are dull at 15-32d.

The Zouave Again Arrested.

SAVANNAH, Ang. 4 .- De Riviere has been arrested here at the instance of Colonel Blount, and in default of bail committed to jail. It is rumored that Mrs. Blount and daughter sustain Rivière.

Markets.

New York, August 5. - Cotton is quiet-sales of 600 bales. Breadstuffs are dull. Flour is buoyant—sales of 13,500 bbls.; State at \$4 20 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$5 10 a \$5 30 Southern, \$5 05 a \$5 25. Wheat is firm—sales of 42,000 bushels. Corn is unsettled—sales of 34,000 bushels; white, 95c. a \$1; yeliow \$1 a \$1 05. Pork is quiet—mess \$17 37 a \$17 40 cents. Whiskey closed firm at 27 cents. Sugar is firm—Muscovado, 77 a 9 cents. Naval stores are quiet—Spirits turpentine 44 a 45 cents. Rosin \$1 55. Rice 3 a 3 15-16 cents. Freights heavy.

Baltinone, Aug. 5.—Flour is dull and firm; Howard street, old, \$4 62 a \$4 75; new \$5; new City Mills \$5. Wheat is firm and unchanged; red \$1 20 a \$1 25; white, \$1 25 a \$14 0. Corn is firm; white \$2 a \$4 cents; yellow, \$4 cents. Whiskey is steady at \$26 a 27 cents. low, 94 cents. Whiskey is steady at 261 a 27 cen Provisions are firm and closed with an advancing to dency; bulk shoulders, 61 cents. Lard 111 a 12 cents.

Professor Piazza Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scot-Professor Piazza Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his interesting account of a recent scientific expedition made by him to the Peak of Tenerific, has set at rest the vexed question of the heat of the moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of trostations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to the moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the Indies the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeaus, which they helieve will cause swelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes even blindness.—Scientific American.

Two accusts of the puderground railroad have been as

Two agents of the underground railroad have been ar-rested in New Orleans endeavoring to entice a negro away

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night,) August 4, 1858.

The telegram announcing the defeat of Francis P. Blair, and the election of Mr. Barret and the whole demo The telegram announcing the defeat of Francis P. Blair, jr., and the election of Mr. Barret and the whole democratic ticket in Misseuri, has given great satisfaction here, and is accepted as a good omen of future and greater triumphs. But it is not solely, or even principally, because the democrats of Missouri have achieved such a brilliant success that the news received this afternoon is so gratifying; but because the son of the elder Blair—he for whose especial benefit the heavy libeller and death-bed defamer published his scandalous letter to the New York Tribune, traducing the lamented Benton, and venomously assailing our respected President—has been defeated by the electors of the St. Louis district, and because the vile dodge of the old political trickster has been thus emphatically rebuked by those whom it was intended to deceive. The man who, to help "my son, and his Missouri canvass;" to gratify personal spite, and avenge the dismissal of another son from office; and avenge the dismissal of another son from office; and to further his own sordid purposes, would enter the chamber of a dying friend, stoop over his couch in well-feigned attachment and sorrow, gather his last words, and the moment that his split fled, return from witnessing so solem and impressive a scene, to falsify those last words, and in sult the memory of the dead, is indeed guilty, as Mr. Jones truly says, of wickedness than which none is more unmitigated and black. All friends of truth, honor, and manly feeling must feel indebted to Mr. W. Carey Jones for his withering exposure of the sacrilegious substitution by the elder Blair of "the thoughts of his own inflamed and manly feeling must feel indebted to Mr. W. Carey Jones for his withering exposure of the sacrilegious substitution by the elder Blair of "the thoughts of his own inflamed and vindictive passions for the words of patriotism and peace which he had really heard;" and the electors of the St. Louis district must feel particularly indebted to Mr. Jones for warning them in time against the man who was again soliciting their suffrages, and for showing them by what shameful devices that man, by the aid of his octogenarian father, sought to mislead them and juggle himself into the position of their representative in the national legislature. The fame and memory of Thomas H. Benton are beyond the reach of the pitiful slander of such a man as F. P. Blair, sr., or of his "emancipationist" son. The public and private reputation of James Buchanan is equally proof against the weapons of such men. Tho great deeds and unsulfied fame of the lamented senator and the revered Chief of the republic need no defence and the revered Chief of the republic need no defence against the detraction of malevoient defamers. The American people know how to appreciate and admire the former, and to denounce and despise the latter. The democrats of the St. Louis district—nay, the democrats of Missouri—have given unmistakable proof that such is

One of the great abolitionists and notorious pulpit poli-ticians, Doctor Tyng, of this city, has recently estonished ticians, Doctor Tyng, of this city, has recently estonished the Massachusetts people at the commencement of Williams College by an address, the like of which in its views, reasoning, and deductions, has never been heard from a Christian minister. He discussed the Bible prophecies, and asserted that they predicted that four universal monarchies were to rule the world, in the utter absence of God's authority—namely, the kingdoms of gold, silver, brass, and from—the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; and that the 56th universal kingdom-that of God,—was and iron—the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; and that the fifth universal kingdom—that of God—was yet to come; that the world is now in a state of chaos, but that the last kingdom will soon come. Great Britain's crime in pandering to Indian heathenism and infidelity, and America's iniquity in permitting slavery, were instanced by this orthodox divine as a proof that God's will had "never been dominant in any human government, but that all governments were organizations of man's apostacy from God." It is supposed that "these new and extraordinary views" will "elicit much public attention and discussion." I should not be surprised if this supposition prove to be correct.

The health officer of the port sent a long and important communication to the Commissioners of Health to-

ant communication to the Commissioners of Health to-day, relative to the number of infected vessels which have arrived here, and the number of cases of yellow fever which have been sent to, and treated in, the Marine pital from the 16th of April last to the 1st inst.

The report shows that although thus far in this year the number of infected vessels has been less than in 1856, the cases of yellow fever have been more numerous than in that unprecedentedly sickly year. The following tabu-lar exhibit is very interesting:

| Section. | | |
|----------|---|---|
| | Number of Infected Vessels-1858 and 1856. | |
| nher | of sicilty vessels 43 | 181 |
| | | 27 |
| | | 10 |
| ** | | |
| 44 | sick on their voyages | 39 |
| - 66 | deaths on their voyages | . 34 |
| 44 | sick on their arrival | 41 |
| .66 | sick subsequent to arrival | 18 |
| | Cases Yellow Fever-1856 and 1858. | Sales A |
| | 1856. | |
| | ::::: | Number of Infected Vessels—1858 and 1856. 1858. 1858. 1858. |

| | 100 | | |
|-------------|--|--|-------|
| " " " | Ponce 6 St. Jago 9 Trinidad 4 C. Harbor 1 New Orleans 1 | Vessels from Cardenas Sogua Guayama Port su Prince Cienfuges | 1 1 2 |
| - 61 | Matanzas 3 | | 58 |
| | 18 Havena 97 | | |
| asols from | Kingston 41 Sagus 6 Port au Prince 3 Matauzas 7 Cardenas 1 | Sievedores engaged in dis- charging cargoes at quar- antine from vessels not having had sickness on board From iron soow "1r, Rock- | ū |
| : | St. Thomas | well," and refuse material | 2 |

Shipkeeper from the Grotto 89
Ibo from Suspiehanna 2 Discharged well Lightermen discharging do 2 Remaining in hosp I am glad to add that the report contains the pleasing announcement, notwithstanding the increased number of cases of yellow fever this year, "the port has not suffered from its spread, nor has it been exercised by any considerable alarm in relation thereto."

The slight increase in the activity of the demand for

tion, the representation to be one delegate from each Assembly district.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the State and the County and Superior Courts of New York are in session at the Capitol, to fix the rates of the courts for the two ensuing years. which I noticed a day

| | are nominally as follows: |
|----|---|
| | Per cent. per annu |
| | Loans on ca'l, stock securities |
| | Prime endorsed tills, 60 a 90 days |
| | Do 4 a 6 months 4 a 5 |
| | First-class sing e si natures 5 a 6 Other good bill: 6 a 7 |
| ij | Names less known |
| ŀ. | The movement of the banks in the four chief cities |

the Union where weekly statements are made is as fol-

212,572,612 145,121,824 62,811,001 23,122,887 212,080,235 144,181,138 62,202,451 23,004,494 The foreign exchange market for to-day's steamer was trifle more active, but on the whole the business wa

a trifle more active, but on the whole the business was light: 1093 was the highest rate for banker's sterling, and 109 a 1094 the current price of commercial drafts. Francs were quoted at \$5 134 a \$5 114. The America took out \$725,641 11 in specie.

The atock market was flat at the first board, and the business done was small. Reading was the most active stock on the list, but fell in price | per cent, as compared with yesterday morning. Pacific mail went up 3 per cent., and Panama declined to 114 against 1154 yesterday. In State stocks and milroad bonds very little was done. At the see nd board the market continued very done. At the second board the market continued very heavy, and prices fell still lower. The absence of outside orders, and the preparation for the new government loan, are said to be the cause of the depression. The following closing prices will show the decline since vesterday.

| tul crosmil braces arm such | the decime since Jesterus | y. |
|--|--|---------|
| 08°d. Ask,d. | OTM. | Ask'st. |
| Indlana State 6's 88 89 | Mich. S. & N. L. R 231 | 28% |
| Tonnessee 6's 921, 921, | Mich. S. Gunranteed 45 | 45% |
| Virginia 6's | Panama Railroad 111% | 112% |
| Misson i 6's 85% 85% | Illineis Central R 734 | 733 |
| Louisiana State 0' 93 93% | tinlens & Chicago 86 | 86% |
| Canton Company 20 20% | Cleveland & Tol. R. 35% | 35% |
| Cumber! ad Coal | Chicago & Rock 1 76% | 76 |
| N. Y. Central Railroad, 84 841 | Milwaukes & Miss 15 % | 15% |
| Erie Railroad 17 14 17 14 | La Crosse & Mil. R 41 | 414 |
| Hudson River R. R 2814 2814 | Illinois Central Ba 885 | 88% |
| Harlem Railroad 1114 1114 | Pennsylvania Coul | 80 |
| R ading Railroad 49 491 | Pacific Mail | BB34 |
| Michigan Central 601 61 | | 20:25 |
| THE CONTRACT OF THE STATE OF TH | Note that the second se | |

orn was also firm and unchanged. Fork was higher and beef steady but less active. Cotton was very dull a former prices. Sugars were steady and firmly held.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were

The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$146, 295 88. The total receipts for duties on imports at the port of New York during the month of July were \$3,387, 305 33, of which there were in treasury notes \$274,573 70.

The Winsted (Ct.) Herald estimates that there are at least 500 spiritualists in that town.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, AUG. ATH.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the

1,288 9,297 4,798 12,698

There was a marked improvement in the market this There was a marked improvement in the market this morning, prices having advanced (under a moderately active demand) about half a cent a pound. The first quality cattle bring 8\frac{2}{3} a 9 cents per pound, and in a few instances a trifle above that mark was obtained. The average quality of the offerings was much the same as last week, and the receipts being much lighter, a steady, fair demand prevailed from the opening. Cows and calves are not so plenty, and prices are unchanged. Yeal calves are in good demand at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs are very plenty, and somewhat cheaper. Swine are moderately active. Swine are moderately active.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

as follows:

Beef Cattle—First quality, per cwt., \$8 75 a \$9; ordinary quality, \$8 25 a \$8 50; common quality, \$7 75 a \$9; ordinary quality, \$7 a \$7 50. Cows and Calves—First quality, \$50 a \$55; ordinary, \$40 a \$45; common, \$30 a \$35; inferior, \$20 a \$25. Veal Calves—First quality, \$5 a \$1 cents per lb.; ordinary, \$4 a \$4 cts.; common, \$4 a \$6 cts.; common, \$5 a \$5; inferior, \$2 a \$5 50; inferior, \$2 a \$6 cts.; common, \$5 a \$5 50; inferior, \$2 50 a \$3. \$84 50; common, \$3 a \$5 50; inferior, \$2 50 a \$3. \$86 cts.; common, \$5 a \$5; common, \$5 a \$5; common, \$5 a \$5; common, \$5 a \$5; inferior, \$2 50 a \$3. \$86 cts.; common, \$5 a \$5; common, \$5 a \$5; inferior, \$5; a \$5; common, \$5; a \$5; inferior, \$5; a \$5; common, \$5; a \$5; inferior, \$5; a \$5; common, \$5; a \$5; common, \$5; a \$5; contains, \$5; a \$

A RUMORED SLAVER

Several days since a telegraphic despatch reached us from Augusta, Ga. announcing that the bark E. A. Rawlins had landed 450 Africans somewhere on the coast. The Savannah Republican, of the 2d Instant, notices the despatch, and says "that it had heard a number of rudespatch, and says "that it had heard a number of ru-mors on the street—one that the Rawlins had landed 750 slaves on the coast of Texas—but have no information as to the correctness of any of them. The Rawlins is be-low, in ballast, and, we hear, without papers; but we have seen no evidence of her having landed slaves here, in Texas, or at any other point. The rumor probably has no better foundation than her arrival in ballast, and without papers, on her first appearance since she was held up some months ago by our collector, under suspicion of fitting out as a slaver. We heard an additional rumor jesterday, to wit: that the bark intended to surrender to the collector, pay the fine of \$500 for being without papers, and then take out new ones."

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN KANSAS.

(From the St. Louis Democrat. Ang. 2d 1 By Mr. T. E. Hicks, an old companion of Col. Frement, who arrived in this city resterday from Emporia, Kansse, we learn important information respecting the newly dis-covered gold mines on Green river, in the western part

that Territory.
On Thursday, the 22d, at Burlingame, 120 miles west On Thursday, the 22d, at Burlingame, 120 miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe road, he overtook a company of seventeen or eighteen men with teams, who were returning from the gold diggings on Green river to Leavenworth after provisions. From Mr. Robert J. Wilson, who was in command of the train, he learned that this was a portion of a party of over a bundred—men, women and children—who started from Little Rock, Arkansas, in and children—who started from Little Rock, Arkansas, in May last. They had a considerable amount of gold dust with them, which appeared to be of pure quality. In answer to a question put by Mr. II. as to how they had done, Mr. Wilson replied that "they had no reason to complain." Their point of operation was on a small creek at the head of Green river, which runs out of the Green Mountains, and at a distance of about 400 miles from Fort Riley, or 75 miles southeast of Fort Bridger. At the time they left some 400 persons were there—some from Salt Lake, some released soldiers, and the balance from Kansas and Nebraska.

The river beds seemed to contain the richest deposits. The stream they were on had been very high most of the

The stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but now they were constructing a dam so as to change the course of the stream and expose crevices in the bottom, which they supposed contained rich deposits of gold.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Natchez Free Trader recommends that the demo-The Natchez Free Trader recommends that the demo-cratic convention to fill the vavancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Quitman meet at Monticello on the 26th of August. It says Col. J. F. H. Claiborne and Henry T. Ellett, ex-Congressmen, Hon. W. S. Wilson, Dr. Luke P. Braceburn, and Judge Stanhope Posey, are spoken of for the place

for the piace.

Governor Runnels, of Texas, has tendered the appointment of State Geologist to Geo. G. Shumard, who has just arrived at Austin, and will shortly enter upon his arduous duties. Dr. Shumard has a high reputation as a arduous duties. Dr. Shumard has a high reputation as a geologist. He was out in an exploring expedition with Capt. Marcy; he was also with Capt. Pope, in scarching for water on the Llano Estacado, Hon. A. G. Brown reached Jackson, Miss., on the 23d

Gentlemen, when creditors are troublesome, will find it to their advantage to leave Newport out of their summer tours. The laws of Rhode Island allow the imprisonment of strangers for debt, and one summer bird has bee caught and compelled to sojourn two weeks in Newpor

Hon. Albert G. Jenkins, M. C., from Virginia, was Judge Bowling, of that city. The accomplished daughter of Theodore S. Fay, Esq.

our former minister to Switzerland, was recently marrie to Dr. Abbot, an American gentleman of high social po ples, is about to write a book, which cannot fail to in terest those who have taken an interest in Neapolita

The Richmond Enquirer says that many of the leading democrats of Trans-Alleghany have already declared in favor of Judge Brockenbrough for the next Governor of Virginia. The friends of Hon. H. A. Edmundson are also pressing his claims before the people for the no

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was in Cincinnation he 3d instant, on his way to the North.

The following promotions and appointments have be The following promotions and appointments have been made in the Sixth Auditor's Office: John Beck, of Virginia, promoted to a third class (\$1,600 per annum) clerk ship, vice T. J. Massie, deceased. W. R. Nixon, of Lou Islama, promoted to a second class (\$1,400 per annum clerkship, vice Beck, promoted. E. L. Massie, of Virginia, appointed to a first class (\$1,200 per annum) clerkship, vice Nixon promoted.

Ira T. Drew, Esq., has been nominated as the demoratic candidate for Congress in the 1st congressional ditrict of Maine.

This Corron Chop or 1858 .- In conversation last week with a gentleman who has very recently travelled over nearly the whole cotton-growing section of the United States, he expressed the opinion that if present prospect are verified, the crop will be beyond all precedent in quantity. The idea of a deficit of 400,000 bales in the quantity. The idea of a deficit of 400,000 bates in the Southwest, resulting from high waters, he considered a together debusive, and maintained that he had been no county of that section where present anticipations dinot fix the quantity of cotton grown above what could be gathered. The corn crop everywhere was more than abundant.—Macon (Ga.) Tilegroph.

Charles Howard and Jas. Ryal have been committed Charles Howard and Jas. Ryal have been committee in New York for examination for counterfeiting the color age of the United States. Deputy Marshals Angelis and Rynders had been on the track of the prisoners for several weeks, and whom arrested Howard had in his possession 117 and Ryal 190 half dollars, which are well made and bore perfect impressions. The officers searched at apartment which had been occupied by the prisoners, it a tenement house in the upper part of the Eighth avenue, and found a large quantity of dies of all kinds, begus coin in various stages of manufacture, base metal &c., besides a dark lantern and an assortment of burglar tools.

From statistics carefully collected in England, it a From statistics carefully collected in England, it appears that in that country three hundred and fifty-even intemperate persons die for every one hundred and ten of temperate habits. At twenty years of age, an intemperate man may expect to live fifteen and a half years longer, while a temperate man of the same age may expect to live forty-four years longer. At thirty, an intemperate man will probably live fourteen years longer, a temperate man thirty years longer. At forty, an intemperate man will ordinarily live twelve years longer, while a temperate man will ive twenty nine years longer.